

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1846.

ROBERT A. PATTERSON, Senator from the 11th District, took his seat.
Prayer by the Rev. Mr. HUNTER.
The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARDIN, from the committee on the Judiciary, a resolution that the Senate advise and consent to the following nominations:

John B. Thompson, to be Commonwealth's Attorney for the 12th Judicial District, in place of Joshua F. Bell, resigned.

Miles C. Folkes, to be Commissioner of Deeds for this State at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

John Bivens, to be Commissioner of Deeds at Philadelphia, Pa.

James B. Latimer, to be Commissioner of Deeds at Baltimore, Md.

George Woodman, to be Commissioner of Deeds at New York, N. Y.

John M. Moore, to be Commissioner of Deeds at Madison, Ia.

Bushrod W. Foley, to be Mayor of the City of Covington.

Edmund H. Taylor, to be Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, in place of Joshua B. Bowles, resigned.

George B. Adams and John T. Cox, to be Commissioners of Green and Barren River Navigation.

John W. Crow, to be Notary Public in Ohio county.

Matthew Bridges, to be Notary Public in Jefferson county.

Moses Cawood, to be Sheriff of Harlan county, in place of Elijah Green, refused.

Thomas Hagins, to be Sheriff of Breathitt, in place of James Cope, time expired.

Ed. D. Stockton, to be Sheriff of Estill, in place of Sampson Walters, resigned.

Joseph Lumpkins, to be Sheriff of Morgan, in place of Jesse Cassidy, time expired.

Jeremiah Dickerson, to be Sheriff of Jessamine, in place of Harrison Daniel, time expired.

William L. Stone, to be Police Judge of the Town of Henderson, in place of Thos. Towles, resigned.

And the question being taken thereon, the resolution was adopted. So the nominations were confirmed.

Mr. HARDIN, from the same committee: a bill to change the venue in the case of Robert Simmons, indicted for arson, from the Allen to the Monroe Circuit Court; passed.

Also, a H. R. bill to incorporate the town of Mayfield, with an amendment: concurred and passed.

Mr. A. BOYD, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills, which were signed by the Speaker.

Mr. HARDIN, from the committee on the Judiciary, a H. R. bill for the benefit of Moses McMillan: authorizes him to bring a slave from Tennessee: passed.

A message from the H. R. announcing its action on sundry bills and resolutions.

Mr. PEYTON, from the committee on the Judiciary, a bill regulating certain duties of Justices of the Peace: requires them to keep dockets of all cases, and of all executions and attachments, in well bound books, with indexes: re-committed to the committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill to amend the penal laws: any person usurping any office, or holding over after a court of competent jurisdiction deciding against his right to hold it, to be indicted in the circuit court, and fined not less than \$500, nor more than \$1,500, and be imprisoned till payment of the fine.

Mr. PEYTON said the subject of the bill was of great importance. It is denied that there is power in the courts, under existing laws, to enforce a decision against a usurper in office. The bill confers this necessary power and gives a remedy for a general evil.

Mr. BUTLER concurred as to the importance of the bill proposed as a general law. He offered no objection to the policy of the bill; but it should not be acted on hastily. He moved that 150 copies of the bill be printed, and that it pass into the orders of the day: agreed to.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a H. R. act allowing an additional justice to Muhlenberg and Union: passed.

Also, a H. R. act to change the name of Clementine Realey to Clementine Waterbury: passed.

Also, a H. R. act to change the name of Petsy Walton to Elizabeth V. Grimes, and legitimize her as the daughter of John H. Grimes; and to change the name of Mary Ann White to Mary Ann Maxey, and allow her to inherit estate from her father, W. P. Maxey: passed.

Also, a bill to change the Russell and Clinton line, so as to include the residences and farms of John Grider and five or six others in the county of Clinton: passed.

Also, a bill to change the Franklin and Anderson line, so as to run due west from the mouth of Boone's branch of Little Denison to Preston Blakemore's: re-committed to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. W. P. BOYD, from the committee on Religion, a resolution rejecting the petition of Martin L. Einyon, for a divorce: adopted.

Also, a resolution, rejecting the petition of Frances Dickinson for a divorce: adopted.

Also, a resolution rejecting the petition of Winah C. Barber for a divorce: adopted.

Also, a resolution rejecting the petition of Henry Ezell for a divorce: adopted.

Mr. HELM, from the committee on Finance, a bill for the benefit of Lemuel H. Williams: allows him to serve as Deputy Sheriff of Clinton, although he had served as Commissioner of tax in 1845.

Mr. BUTLER said the general law, making the two offices incompatible, was founded in wisdom and sound policy. He saw no reason to depart from that policy in this instance, and opposed the bill.

And the question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 17, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. A. Boyd, W. P. Boyd, Bradley, Bramlette, Crenshaw, Draffin, Evans, Hardin, Heady, Helm, Henderson, Holloway, Key, Marshall, Thomas, Thurman, Walker—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Ballard, Butler, Chenault, Conner, Drake, Gray, Harris, Newell, Peyton, Slaughter, South, Swope, Taylor, Todd, Wallace, Woodson—16.

Mr. HELM, from the same committee, a bill for the benefit of Philip Lightfoot, Sheriff of Breckinridge: refunds him \$30 interest on judgment against him for failing to pay in his revenue in due time: passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of William C. Prieze, Sheriff of Oldham: allows him \$20 for his expenses in conveying a Lunatic to the Asylum at Lexington and back: passed.

Mr. THURMAN, from the committee on Education, a bill for the benefit of the School Commissioners of Fayette: allows them to make their report and draw their share of school fund: passed.

Mr. KEY, from the committee on Banks, a bill to continue in force the 20th section of the act to amend the charters of the Banks of Kentucky, approved March 8, 1843, till the first day of March, 1850; the said 20th section grants the banks privi-

lege to issue notes under \$5, but not under, \$1, till the 1st of January, 1846.

Mr. BALLARD was opposed to the issue of notes under \$5. He moved to strike out the provision granting that privilege.

Mr. HELM. That would be equivalent to the rejection of the entire bill. The small bills were at all times convertible into specie and were a great public convenience.

Mr. KEY. The bills being convertible into specie, are a sound, safe, and convenient currency. They were very much appreciated for purposes of small remittances, for newspapers and other objects.

Mr. BALLARD was opposed to the whole bill and hostile to the emission of any bills, under \$5. If we stop the circulation of these small bills, specie will fill up the channels of circulation through which they now flow.

The SPEAKER suggested that the question made by the Senator from Oldham, (Mr. BALLARD,) would be virtually decided by the vote on the question on the third reading.

Mr. BALLARD acquiesced in the suggestion.

And the question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 26, nays 8, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bramlette, Butler, Chenault, Conner, Crenshaw, Draffin, Drake, Evans, Gray, Hardin, Heady, Helm, Henderson, Holloway, Key, Newell, Patterson, Peyton, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Todd, Walker and Woodson—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Ballard, A. Boyd, W. P. Boyd, Bradley, Harris, Marshall, South, and Wallace—8.

So the bill passed.

A message from the Governor, by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State also delivered his report in relation to the exchange of bonds.

The rule requiring the Governor's Message to lie on the table one day, was dispensed, the message read, being nominations of Sheriffs, Notaries Public, Commonwealth's Attorney, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The Secretary's report, being a tabular statement of thirty year bonds exchanged for 6 year bonds, was referred to the committee on the Sinking Fund, and ordered to be printed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A Joint Resolution, appointing a committee to visit Transylvania University and the Lunatic Asylum, with a H. R. amendment, including the Deaf and Dumb Asylum: concurred in.

An act allowing the Sheriff of Pulaski further time to collect muster fines, with a H. R. amendment, allowing the Sheriff of Rockcastle further time to collect the county revenue, and return his delinquent list: concurred in.

An engrossed bill to change the time of the meeting of the General Assembly to the first Monday in December in each year hereafter.

And the question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 19, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, W. P. Boyd, Conner, Crenshaw, Draffin, Dyer, Gray, Hardin, Harris, Helm, Henderson, Newell, Patterson, Peyton, South, Swope, Taylor, Thomas and Todd—19.

NAYS—Messrs. A. Boyd, Bradley, Bramlette, Butler, Chenault, Drake, Evans, Heady, Holloway, Key, Marshall, Slaughter, Thurman, Walker, Wallace and Woodson—16.

So the bill passed.

Sundry acts from the H. R. were read a second time and appropriately referred.

An engrossed resolution, requiring nominations of certain officers to be referred to the committee on Executive Affairs, &c.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the resolution lie on the table for the present: agreed to.

A joint resolution that the General Assembly adjourn sine die on the 10th February next.

Mr. WOODSON moved an amendment, as a substitute, that the General Assembly will adjourn on the earliest day after getting through the public business.

Mr. PATTERSON was opposed to the amendment and in favor of the original resolution. Last year we got through the business and adjourned on the 10th of February; and no act of the Legislature was so universally approved by the people as that of fixing an early day of adjournment. The advantage of fixing a day for final adjournment is, that we have a day to work up to, and can carry out the public business; whereas, if the day be not fixed, we postpone business, debate and discuss too much. My experience in legislation convinces me that we can dispatch the public business in a session of forty days. The Legislature of '44-5 had received from the people the gratifying appellation of "the working Legislature."

Mr. HARRIS. I never have voted for fixing the day of adjournment so early in the session. I am decidedly in favor of the amendment offered by the Senator from Jessamine [Mr. Woodson.] It is very true the people were gratified because the last session terminated so early as the 10th of February, and that they approve short sessions. But times and business were subject to great variations. There is far more important business to be transacted this session than there was the last session. Among the rest, there was a proposition to create a new county out of Caldwell. If we adjourn on the 10th of February, I am fearful [playfully] we shall not be able to pass that important measure. I am not pledged to vote for that measure; nor am I in favor of the principle of ripping up old counties. My section has been ruined already by that practice; but I wish to enjoy the sport and fun of seeing the Senator from Caldwell (Mr. Patterson) struggling to preserve his county from mutilation. I shall go for the amendment, to enable us to take a hand in dividing Caldwell.

Mr. WOODSON was not opposed to adjourning on the 10th or even on the 1st of February; but he could not now determine that we should be able to get through by the 10th. It may be, possibly, we can finish our business and adjourn on the 1st. When we can see through, we can then intelligently designate a day of final adjournment.

Mr. PATTERSON was indebted to the Senator from Floyd, (Mr. Harris,) for the special consideration which he proposed to bestow on the proposition to erect a new county out of Caldwell. If my recollection, however, be worth any thing, we settled that question very satisfactorily last session, and adjourned on the 10th of February, nevertheless, as the Senator must also remember. If any merit be exhibited, in the consideration of that new county question, no doubt it will proceed from the Senator; it could only originate with him. But when the question comes up and there shall be deemed not enough time before the 10th February, for the display of that Senator's humor, I will move to rescind the adjourning resolution to give him more time for that purpose. I wish, myself, to witness the display of his meriment and talents.

Mr. HARRIS, speaking across—On your side? (Laugh.)

Mr. PEYTON. On my side. (Laugh.)

Mr. BUTLER adhered to the ground of the original resolution. I presume not a single Senator will say he would not adjourn when the public business shall have been completed. But the difficulty is to know when that is done. This is the real difficulty. If we sit here from January to January, we shall be no nearer through than we shall be on the day proposed. The appetite for legislation

grows by what it feeds upon. The greatest curse of this country is redundant legislation. The general laws have not time to be understood by the country before they are repealed or substituted by new ones. This may be beneficial to the legal profession, but it is injurious to the body of the people. Permanent laws, of less wisdom, are better than wiser laws perpetually changing. It is true the objections to fixing the day of adjournment now seem plausible. But I can hardly anticipate any difficulty growing out of it, which the wisdom of the Legislature may not solve. If such great questions arise, as may require longer time for their consideration than are now anticipated, we can rescind and fix another day. It would be wisdom not to adjourn pending such great questions. The advantages from adopting the resolution, have been well stated by the Senator from Caldwell. When we know the space of time in which we have to legislate, we labor with more energy and despatch; our industry is stimulated; and we dispute and debate less. There are many other reasons obvious, to the Senate, in favor of the resolution.

Mr. TAYLOR moved the previous question.

Mr. WALKER moved that the resolution lie on the table for the present; and the question being taken, it was decided in the negative, yeas 7, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, Drake, Dyer, Key, Newell, Slaughter, Walker—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Alfred Boyd, Wilson P. Boyd, Bradley, Bramlette, Butler, Chenault, Conner, Crenshaw, Draffin, Evans, Gray, Hardin, Harris, Heady, Henderson, Holloway, Marshall, Patterson, Peyton, South, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Todd, Wallace and Woodson—27.

And the question recurring, Shall the main question be now put? it was taken and decided in the affirmative, yeas 19, nays 16, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. A. Boyd, Bradley, Bramlette, Butler, Chenault, Conner, Crenshaw, Evans, Gray, Hardin, Heady, Helm, Henderson, Holloway, Patterson, Taylor, Thurman, Todd and Walker—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Ballard, Wilson P. Boyd, Draffin, Drake, Dyer, Harris, Key, Marshall, Newell, Peyton, Slaughter, South, Swope, Thomas, Wallace and Woodson—16.

The amendment being thus cut off, the question was taken on the passage of the original resolution, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 25, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alfred Boyd, Wilson P. Boyd, Bradley, Bramlette, Butler, Chenault, Conner, Crenshaw, Draffin, Evans, Gray, Hardin, Harris, Heady, Helm, Henderson, Holloway, Marshall, Patterson, Peyton, South, Taylor, Thurman, Todd and Walker—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Ballard, Drake, Dyer, Key, Newell, Slaughter, Swope, Thomas, Wallace and Woodson—10.

So the Senate decided to adjourn sine die on the 10th of February.

NOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GRAY, leave to introduce a bill to amend an act requiring proprietors of Shows to obtain licenses: referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Also, leave to introduce a bill to prevent the burning of woods in Christian county: referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Also, leave to introduce a bill to regulate the terms of the Christian County Court: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PEYTON, leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Quittus C. Shanks, late Sheriff of Ohio county and others: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HELM, leave to introduce a bill to establish an additional election precinct in Harlan county: referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. EVANS, leave to introduce a bill to confer jurisdiction in Circuit Courts to change the venue in criminal prosecutions: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DRAFFIN, leave to introduce a bill further to regulate the duties of Executors and Administrators: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1846.

Prayer, and the Journal being read, Mr. Wm. THOMAS, the member returned to serve in this House from Ballard and McCracken, appeared, received the oath of the Constitution, and took his seat.

Mr. DALLAM, from the Enrollments committee, reported sundry bills for the signature of the Speaker.

Petitions and memorials were now presented by Messrs. MILLER, REID, PETERS, DESHA, J. S. SMITH, and appropriately referred.

On motion of Mr. E. SMITH, the further morning business was dispensed with, and a call of the counties ordered.

Mr. HARLAN arose and desired to call attention to the little matter of the character of a privileged question. Since the commencement of the present session, he had observed an innovation upon the ancient usages and practices of the House. Anciently, and from the year 1792 down to the present, it had been the practice of this House to receive messages only from two departments of the Government—from the head of the Executive department, and from the co-ordinate branch of the Legislative department. He found no precedent for receiving messages from any other; and he desired that the observance of these old forms should be resumed and kept up. He had never the honor of a seat on this floor before, and he might never be called to the place again; but so long as he might remain a member, he desired to adhere to the old forms and customs. Some gentlemen might think very little of a matter of mere form. But he thought with the gentleman from Madison, [Mr. J. S. SMITH,] when he stood up the other day for the ancient usage at the moment of adjournment, that there was a good deal in form.

Sir, till the year 1837, (the Speaker would recollect,) even the Representatives in the Congress of this Union sat in their chamber with their hats on. And when, in the session of that year, the Speaker made a motion that members of Congress should sit with their hats off, it became a subject of curious inquiry, why the Representatives should sit covered, while the Senators sat uncovered. It was found out, at last, that the custom had originated in the British House of Commons, who acted upon the idea that the Representatives of the people take hats off to nobody. But that was a mere matter of form. We receive communications from the Executive in the shape of written messages; we receive petitions, &c., at the hands of our own members; and we receive messages from the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature—we receive messages from no other source. Such, he said, had been the practice since 1792; and, for one, Mr. H. was still adhering to that ancient practice. His remarks did not proceed from evil feeling toward any functionary in the State; but merely from his unwillingness to suffer an infringement upon established usage. He was on terms with every officer of the Executive, the House, and the co-ordinate branch. But, said Mr. H., we don't receive communications by way of message from under officers of the Executive—we, however, admit the right both on the part of the Executive and the Senate to select such organ as they think proper for the trans-

mission of their communications. Mr. H. asked, therefore, and would make a motion to that effect, that the Speaker forthwith direct the officers of this House to conform to the ancient usages in this particular.

The motion was then carried, and the direction given to the Door-keeper and Sergeant-at-Arms accordingly.

CALL OF THE COUNTIES—BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHEAT, a bill to provide for the support of poor free children of color: referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANTHONY, a bill authorizing the Clerk of the Allen Circuit Court to issue writs of duces tecum without express order of Court: same reference.

By same, a bill to amend the law in relation to summoning witnesses to attend Court: same reference.

By same, a bill to change the place of voting in an election precinct of Allen county: referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Mr. BARKLEY, a bill authorizing the County Court of Boyle to have a cross index for Deeds: Judiciary committee.

By Mr. JAMES COMBS, a bill for the relief of Preston F. Samuels, a minor, of the county of Bullitt: select committee.

By Mr. DUNCAN, a joint resolution, to-wit: That the General Assembly adjourn sine die on the 10th day of February next: lies one day on the table.

By same, a bill to amend the law authorizing a charter for the Agricultural Society of the county of Bourbon: select committee.

By Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits by the free negroes of this Commonwealth: select committee.

By Mr. BRASHER, a bill to amend the law with regard to juries: select committee.

By Mr. GEORGE BOWLING, a bill to change the place of voting in an election precinct of the county of Breathitt: select committee.

By Mr. ROOT, a bill providing for the valuation of personal property when taken in execution, before the same shall be sold. Judiciary committee.

By same, a bill to amend the execution laws. Select committee.

By same, a bill to compel the County Courts of this Commonwealth to make annual statements of the liabilities of their respective counties. Judiciary committee.

By Mr. KELLY, a bill to increase the jurisdiction of Magistrates in this Commonwealth. Judiciary committee.

By Mr. HUNTON, a bill in relation to keeping the public roads in Clarke county. Select committee.

By Mr. ABBETT, a bill to abolish an election precinct. Judiciary committee.

By same, a bill furnishing Brown and Morehead's Digest to sundry Justices of the Peace. Select committee.

By Mr. HAGGARD, a bill for the benefit of the Clerk of the Cumberland Circuit Court. Judiciary committee.

By same, a bill to remove the Capitol of this State to Louisville. Select committee.

By Mr. A. JOHNSTON, a bill prohibiting any election hereafter to be held in the counties of Callaway and Marshall from continuing longer than one day, unless by request of some one of the candidates, agreeably to the Constitution. Select committee.

By Mr. RILEY, a bill allowing an additional Justice of the Peace in the county of Daviess—who may reside in the town of Owenborough. Judiciary committee.

By Mr. B. STONE, a bill for the benefit of Edward D. Stockton, Sheriff of Estill county. Committee on Claims.

By same, a bill to establish an additional precinct in the county of Owsley. Select committee.

By Mr. HARLAN, a bill to regulate the measurement of Coal. Judiciary committee.

By Mr. L. COMBS, a bill to exempt the wages of journeymen mechanics and laboring men from garnishment for debt. Referred to a select committee.

By Mr. DARNABY, a bill for the benefit of the Fayette Rifle Company. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COX, a bill for the benefit of the Clerk of the Fleming Circuit Court. Ways and Means.

By same, a bill to incorporate the town of Hillsborough in Fleming county. Select committee.

By Mr. CLACK, a bill for the benefit of Mary C. Cassidy of Fleming county. Judiciary committee.

By Mr. MAYS, a bill to amend the Chancery Practice, and for other purposes. Judiciary committee.

By Mr. SEATON, a bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of James Howe, deceased; with a paper accompanying. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

By same, a bill for the benefit of John Young, Sheriff of Greenup county. Referred to a select committee.

By same, a bill to allow an additional Constable for Greenup county. Select committee.

By same, a bill to incorporate the South Frankfort Bridge Company. Judiciary committee.

By Mr. WORTHAM, a bill to change the name of Hezekiah Heishly to Hezekiah Kearns. Referred.

By same, a bill for the benefit of Jedediah McClure. Select committee.

By Mr. DUDLEY, a bill to change the time of holding the August term of the County Court of Hickman county. Judiciary committee.

By same, a bill allowing to Shadrach Bonz, and other Magistrates, each, one copy of Morehead & Brown's Digest. Judiciary committee.

By same, a bill to change an election precinct in the county of Hickman. Same reference.

By Mr. BROWN, a bill to amend an act, entitled, an act, to reduce into one the several acts exempting property from execution, and for other purposes. Ways and Means.

By same, a bill to establish an election precinct in the county of Harlan. Select committee.

By same, a bill to repeal in part, an act, entitled, an act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Company, and the Covington and Lexington Turnpike Company. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

By same, a bill to confine the voting at the precincts in the county of Harlan, to one day. Judiciary committee.

By same, a resolution, that so much of the Governor's Message as recommends the issuing of small notes by the State Banks, be referred to the committee on the Judiciary; and that said committee be instructed to report a bill allowing said banks to issue bills of denominations less than five dollars. Referred to the Judiciary committee.

[Mr. L. COMBS now had leave to report a bill concerning the Banks of Kentucky; which was read, &c., and took the same reference.]

By Mr. HOWELL, a bill to amend the law with reference to taverns and tipping houses. Committee on Ways and Means.

By same, a bill for the benefit of the heirs of Ezra Slaver. Judiciary committee.

By Mr. MAYHALL, a bill to amend the road law of this Commonwealth. Select committee.

By same, a bill to amend the County Court system of this Commonwealth. Judiciary committee.

By same, a bill to protect the citizens of the Commonwealth against the mal-practices of

might owe his seat in the Legislature to the influence of the whiskey barrel. He suspected no man. But if, indeed, any gentleman has procured his seat by such means, he hoped and believed there was a redeeming spirit abroad among the people, that would not permit him to appear in these halls again; and if he should appear, Mr. R. said, he would not desire to see him. Such men were but a disgrace to the Commonwealth, and a blemish upon her bright escutcheon.

Mr. HARLAN. It seems to him that some gentlemen apprehended, that all the friends of the amendment were opposed to the original resolutions. The gentleman who has just taken his seat had opposed the amendment; and, as he took his seat he said he did not desire to see that member's face again, who might owe his election to the whiskey barrel. But still, the gentleman did not want to know who these members were, if indeed there were any such. He did not want to inquire whether A. B. or C. had obtained his election by bribery. Mr. H. said he knew that nothing of that kind was ever done in Campbell; but they say down there, that for any given occasion at the polls, they can import a steamboat load of Dutchmen and carry any measure the Democracy may want to carry.

Mr. H. said he had but little experience in legislation; but he knew enough to satisfy his mind of this, that, in many cases, where a member of the Legislature wishes to look into the conduct of some individual officer, and has not courage enough to come out frankly with his charge he commonly covers up his purpose under a general resolution, creating a committee to inquire into the conduct of all that class of officers in which he belongs, with power to send for persons and papers. And such propositions were readily passed. For one gentleman rises up and says, there is no wrong in any district—they are all pure there. And so all over the House, increasing existing suspicions, and with them the necessity for investigation—and all because some one or two Judges, it may be, are either sadly corrupt or supposed to be corrupt. But why not come out boldly and honestly with names and specifications? It was perhaps due to the Commonwealth that some investigations be had; but let them come up in some tangible shape.

The gentleman from Campbell, [Mr. Root.] was mistaken in his idea that no Magistrate could be removed. We frequently catch them up here and take away their commissions. He mentioned the case of such a removal some years ago, in which one of the charges against him was playing cards in a barn, or rather he only sat by and looked on while his partner played; and as the player won, the Magistrate would enter up his judgment and cause the losing party to be sued, &c. It was also within the knowledge of Mr. H., that a clerk was removed from office by the Court below stairs, only a few weeks ago.

The gentleman from Madison [Mr. J. S. Smith.] says it would not do to pass by investigation; it was expedient to investigate, so as to relieve the innocent from suspicion. But Mr. H. affirmed that no man went further than himself for practical investigations of conduct, from the highest to the lowest; but he was really unwilling to go into the matter by way of making it a general search warrant business. But let gentlemen specify their cases of suspicion: let them tell us in what particular district they suspect improper conduct in the Judge, the Sheriff, the Magistrate—and he could not see why we should not include the Constable: for he verily thought of all orders of men, take them as a whole, the Constables were the greatest curse to the Commonwealth. The gentleman from Campbell objected to the amendment because it proposed to inquire into the conduct of those who held office for a limited term. But sir, we ask also to look into the conduct of the District Attorneys; and why not look into the manner in which gentlemen obtain their seats here: for if common fame be true, many of our election districts are sometimes carried by bribery, fraud, and all sorts of rascality, &c. If we would go in search of the muddy waters, when we shall have hunted them out, the foulest and most offensive dredges will be found in the political tub at last. And besides, such an inquiry would be the least expensive: as, for example, when the committee shall sit, and gentlemen should suspect anything wrong about the elections in Campbell, the representative from that county would be at hand, a good and intelligent witness in the case, and no expense in sending after him. Let us purge the elective franchise, said Mr. H., and if there be corruption in it, let the good people of this good old Commonwealth know it: for it was a subject in which all our fellow-citizens felt the deepest interest, &c. He had friends, if he had not relatives, in nearly all the offices proposed to be inquired into, and on their account he invited investigation. He only desired some tangible, practical basis on which the committee might act intelligently.

Mr. WALLER said that he was in earnest in supporting the original resolutions of inquiry, and for that reason should oppose the amendment. The original resolutions were objected to by the gentleman now advocating the amendment, on the ground that the inquiry proposed was too broad, and would require too much time. Now they urge that it is too narrow, and propose to extend the inquiry so as to embrace the executive offices and the members of this House. He could not believe the gentlemen sincere; their object must be to defeat the resolution and stifle investigation. If they were sincere, he was ready to aid them in their efforts. Let the resolutions pass as they are, and the committee will not be overburdened. The gentleman can bring forward their proposition in a separate form, and have it referred to a separate committee. Both investigations could then progress at the same time. Do this, and he said he stood prepared to go as far as any member on this floor, in aiding them to accomplish their object. Sir, this is no party movement, nor should it be made so. It is an inquiry into the conduct of officers of the government, upon the suggestion that corrupt practices exist. The country demands the investigation. Is either party prepared to take the responsibility of opposing it? Sir, said he, I regret the remarks of my friend from Franklin, (Mr. HARLAN) they were, in his opinion, ill timed and out of place. No doubt corrupt practices at elections obtain occasionally in both parties, and in all counties. Let us be candid, and take an unprejudiced view of things as they are. It is useless to exaggerate or cast reflections upon particular counties. If the gentleman really wishes to purify the ballot-box, let him take a separate action at the proper time, and he pledged him his support.

Mr. ROOT said he did not intend to say anything further as to the merits of the bill. His only object was to reply to the gentleman from Franklin. He was not aware of any importation of German votes—had never heard of the landing of steamboats in Campbell laden with German voters. The statement was unjust, and the gentleman from Franklin had not even the authority of the vilest and most polluted partisan sheet in this Commonwealth for his authority; he was, therefore, amazed that a gentleman of so high and dignified standing should see fit to make such a charge upon this floor. He was sure that it emanated from the overflowsings of an inventive imagination. The eagle eyes of the Whig Judges would certainly have detected the fraud, if it had ever existed. This charge was for the first time made by the honorable gentleman himself, and it will greatly enlighten the most sagacious of his party in Campbell.

Mr. HARLAN said, of course, he had no personal knowledge of the fact, whether voters were imported into Campbell from Ohio, or not. He only spoke from rumor: and as the gentleman from Campbell had said there was no foundation for it, he had nothing more to say. But Mr. H. recollected, that during last summer, that, in conversing with a gentleman from that part of the 10th Congressional District, which the gentleman (Mr. Root) represented, the statement was made to him, that the election was supposed to depend very much upon the number of votes that might be brought over from Cincinnati; and it was further stated, a certain distinguished gentleman residing in the county of Campbell was then out and active in making arrangements for —

The SPEAKER. As the remarks of the gentleman were not upon the question, it was presumed that enough had been said, and that the discussion ought to terminate.

Mr. HARDY proposed to strike from the amendment so much of the inquiry as relates to the election of Senators: which was adopted.

And then the amendment was rejected; and the original resolutions passed—ayes 59; nays 1.

THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KY.

THO. B. STEVENSON, Editor.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1846.

CONGRESS.—January 2.—The Senate did not sit: In the House, Mr. Cunningham, of Ohio, offered a series of resolutions in relation to Oregon, declaring that the rejection by Great Britain of the offer of the 49th parallel by the U. S. Government, was putting negotiation on the subject at an end—that the country of Oregon is rightly ours—that Great Britain's claim is outrageous—and that Congress ought forthwith to pass resolves for maintaining our rights.

A motion to suspend the rules, to allow the said resolution to be taken up and considered, was made, and the yeas and nays called—lost; yeas 73, nays 59.

Mr. Garrett Davis, of Ky., moved that the committee of the Whole be discharged from the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Douglass, of Ill., in relation to Oregon, and which had been referred to said committee, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next; and that said resolution of Mr. Douglass be referred to sundry standing committees.

The question was taken on Mr. Davis' motion and lost. Mr. Douglass' resolutions were set for consideration on the 13th. Mr. Harlan, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to raise two regiments of riflemen, and for other purposes, explaining that the object was to operate in part with the bill reported from the committee on Territories, for the occupation of Oregon. He moved that the bill be considered on the 6th. A very interesting and exciting debate arose, in which Messrs. Harlan, Houston, Holmes of S. C., Douglass and J. Q. Adams took part. Mr. Douglass gave certain peculiar friends of Texas some severe hits for their lukewarmness on the Oregon question. Every thing was made to jump on the Texas question, but now every thing was thrown in the way of securing Oregon. He poured some shots into the committee on Foreign Relations for their tardiness, and he made some stinging allusions to the deliberation now manifested by some in this case, who saw England as the foe; but who had been extremely rampant for Texas, when Mexico only opposed. Mr. Holmes, of S. C., in reply, declared he did feel the deepest concern at the prospect of war with Great Britain, which would inevitably come, if the bill reported by the committee on Territories, passed. He deprecated haste and precipitancy in this great matter. The horror and cost of a war with England was incalculable. When war should come, however, if come it must, he notified his warlike friend from Illinois, (Mr. Douglass,) that he would be as bold and zealous as any one in standing up for his country.

Mr. Adams next rose, when instantly the whole House was in commotion, pressing round to catch every syllable. We have not room for his remarks at length, but condense his principal points. He was for giving instant notice to Great Britain to terminate the joint occupancy—he would do it that very day if he could—every thing depended on this—he would vote for nothing relative to Oregon, no occupation, no protection to settlers, no forts, stockades, block-houses, regiments of riflemen, miners, sappers, pontoniers—nothing of the sort—till we had first given the notice. Then we could do all with clear consciences. He was for sacredly adhering to treaties while in force, but for the instant termination of the Oregon joint occupancy. He believed there would be no war. Even occupation, after notice, would not lead, necessarily, to war. They could take possession and then negotiate. That, at least, was in accordance with military usage. He had heard the rumor that the committee on Foreign Relations hesitated about giving notice. He deeply regretted to hear this, and hoped they would report in favor of it. After giving the notice, however unwilling he ever had been to increasing our military force, he thought he could get over his objections, and especially if Great Britain manifested any offence on receiving the notice. If war should come, which, however, he did not apprehend, the whole country would unanimously stand by the claims of the United States to the whole of Oregon.

The Louisville Democrat has a long, abusive article about the Commonwealth and the public printing, and a number of short ones. The substance of the whole is concentrated in the following:

"The editor of the Commonwealth lauded the Whig party that gave Gales & Seaton \$10,000 to make up for their losses on the public printing.—The editor of the same paper now says that the Congressional printer gets too much."

If the Democrat means to say that we lauded the Whig party because it gave Gales & Seaton \$10,000, it states an untruth. The other statement is an untruth absolutely, without an if.

A gentleman in London who had missed bottles of wine from his cellar, finding that an aperture had been made in the wall sufficiently large to admit an arm and hand, placed a rat trap close to the hole, and next morning he found some human skin and a portion of the nail of a finger. His wine has not been touched since.

GOOD BREEDING.—The following hints offered by a critic, who has been a close observer of men and manners. He thinks it an important subject, and asks the attention of all the careless to this list of transgressions:

"Loud and harsh speaking, making noises in eating or drinking, leaving awkwardly while sitting, rattling knives and forks when at table, starting up suddenly and rushing unceremoniously out of a room, tossing any thing away with indifference or contempt, receiving anything without thanking the giver, standing in the way of any one when there is little room to pass, (a grievous practice in a city) stepping before one who is looking at any object particularly, pushing or jostling any one without apologizing, taking possession of a seat that belongs to another, intruding opinions when they are not sought or where they give offence, leaving acquaintances in the street or in a private circle without bidding them good bye or courteously saluting them, slapping any one familiarly on the shoulder, interrupting a person who is in conversation, telling long, tedious, or humdrum stories, whispering in company, making remarks on the dress of those about you, or upon things in the room where you are, daily contradicting a person, using slang phrases, (a very common habit,) interlarding our speech with foreign phrases, (well hit off in the new comedy of Fashion,) repeating the words, says he and says she, you know, and you understand, helping yourself first at the table, using a fork as a toothpick, putting the fingers in the ears, cleaning or paring the nails before company, mentioning the price of anything when it is offered to a guest, asking questions which give pain, and neglecting to answer letters."

THE OREGON QUESTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes under date of the 25th ult:

A distinguished Senator had a free and open conversation with Mr. Pakenham last Thursday evening, on which occasion the British minister very decidedly and candidly expressed his belief that there was no probability of a war on the Oregon question. War was only a remote possibility, taking into view his own country's resolute disposition to settle the question as to give mutual satisfaction and avoid a conflict.

CONDITION OF THE NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY, AND BRANCHES, ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1845.

ASSETS.		
Bills Discounted, ..	\$1,819,698 06	
Bills of Exchange, ..	2,067,284 32	
Notes and Bills of Exchange in suit, ..	123,387 51	\$9,960,252 89
Bonds of the State of Kentucky, ..	5,000 00	
Bonds of the City of Lexington, ..	33,000 00	40,000 00
Due from Banks, ..	932,257 37	
State of Kentucky, for interest on Bonds, ..	87,220 00	43 48
Trust Account, ..	1,221 85	
Real Estate in Lexington, Louisville, ..	179,961 67	
Paris, Covington and Richmond, ..	900,701 45	
Cash, in Gold and Silver, ..	287,510 00	
Notes of other Banks, ..	1,197,322 45	
		\$6,334,715 06
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock, ..	\$2,257,660 00	
Notes in Circulation, ..	4,553,382 00	
Due to Banks, ..	605,256 94	
Bills Payable, ..	14,434 33	
Post Office Department, ..	1,221 85	
Com. Sink Fund State of Kentucky, ..	25 00	
Individual Depositors, ..	673,256 11	
Deferred Interest, ..	774 47	
Unclaimed Dividends, ..	6,490 02	
Contingent Fund, ..	45,000 00	
Profit and Loss, ..	222,078 28	967,053 28
		\$6,334,715 06
Undivided Profits as above, ..		29,304 00
Deduct Dividend of 4 per cent. this day declared, on Capital Stock, ..		29,304 00
Leaves, Reserved Profits and Contingent Fund, ..		\$177,551 28
Northern Bank of Kentucky, ..		M. T. SCOTT, Cash.
5th January, 1846.		

THE BRUEN HOUSE,

(FORMERLY BRUEN HOUSE) Is now kept by OWEN W. GILLESPIE, in a better and cheaper manner than any hotel was ever kept before, in the City of LEXINGTON, KY. Meals, each, .. 25c. Lodging, .. 50c. Board, per day, .. \$1 00 Fire, .. 25c. For a request Travellers and Ladies to call and stay with me at least once.

FRESH FRUITS, &c. ORANGES, Figs, M. Raisins, Spiced Oysters, in whole and small cans, &c., &c., just received and for sale at No. 2, St. Clair street, by (Jan. 9) G. W. LEWIS.

JANUARY 1st, 1846.

Madison Coach and Harness



MANUFACTORY.

WITH new arrangements, new advantages, new patterns and workmen improved, by more experience and practice, with more system, and still more anxious desires to please all who will favor me with a call. I acknowledge all past favors, and with a correct sense of my obligations to my numerous friends and patrons, I return my sincere thanks to all.

To any person or families wanting, I will say I am prepared to build to order, the best Private or Clerical Coaches, Chariots, Landaus, Chariottes, six, four, and two passenger Rockaways, Barouches, Phaetons, Buggies and Harness.

For references and specimens of work, refer to Messrs. J. P. D. J. Taylor, Esq., J. D. Marshall, Esq., J. D. Bright, J. G. Marshall, and G. D. Fitzhugh—Madison, Ind. Gov. Owensley, Gen. Peter Dudley, and Mr. Jephtha Dudley—Frankfort, Ky. Messrs. Thomas Smith, N. Galt, and J. P. Force—Henry county, Ky. Dr. Parker, and Shelby Todd, Esq.—Shelby county, Ky. Messrs. John McLean, and B. F. Baker—Jefferson co. Ky. Messrs. James Taylor and Geo. Thompson—Mercer co. Ky. Dr. Craig and Mr. N. Gill—Boyle co. Ky. Capt. S. Berry, and Mr. Wm. Grady—Scott co. Ky. Dr. Desha and Gano, and Mr. F. Payne—Scott co. Ky. Mr. J. W. Hunt, Maj. James Tilford and F. K. Hunt, Esq.—Fayette co. Ky. Dr. Ingles and Mr. John King—Boyd co. Ky. Judge Simpson, Col. S. Jackson—Clark co. Ky. Messrs. Wm. Clarke and J. Turpin—Jessamine co. Ky.; and all others to whom I have sold work—all warranted, and my name to be found on every article.

H. P. NEWELL, Madison, Ind.

WANTED, 20,000 feet of the best Hickory and Ash that grows—sawed through and through—from 11 up to 5 inches.

Two BUGGIES for sale, very low—apply at Graham's Livery Stable.

January 8, 1846—by

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership, and will continue the WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in the store-house recently occupied by Messrs. Lewis & Wilson, under the firm of ROBINSON, PETER & CARY, and the retail branch of the business at the old stand on Market street, between 3d and 4th streets, under the firm of PETER, ROBINSON & CARY.

ARTHUR PETER, R. A. ROBINSON, GEO. H. CARY.

January 1, 1846.

ROBINSON, PETER & CARY, Wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Tobacco, Window Glass, &c., North side of Main street, two doors below Fourth, have a large and complete stock of articles in their line, and will soon be in receipt of their large spring supplies, purchased of importers and manufacturers at the eastern cities, by one of the firm, upon the best terms.

We invite our old friends and customers, and dealers generally, to send us their orders or give us a call, assuring them that we can offer every inducement our market affords.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1846.

FOR SALE, A NEGRO WOMAN, a first rate house servant, 23 or 24 years of age, with two children. Enquire at this office.

Genuine HOARHOOD TAPPEY.—The best article for Coughs and Colds ever offered for sale here, always on hand at No. 2, St. Clair street, by January 6, 1846. G. W. LEWIS.

DR. O. S. WILSON, GRATEFUL for past favors, would respectfully inform the public that he is at all times ready to give prompt attention to any call in the line of his profession. Office on the West side of St. Clair street. Residence on Clinton, near the Governor's Mansion. January 6, 1846.

REGULAR PACKET. The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. I. Tonn, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday morning. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford Landing every Wednesday at 12 o'clock. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Monday's Landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock. January 1, 1846.

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY. PROF. PLUMBE, purposing having a DAGUERREAN GALLERY, opened in this city, on the 27th inst., on St. Clair street, over Piers & Merivell's Confectionery, to be conducted by E. JAMES BARNETT, where he will be gratified to wait upon all those who may be desirous of securing a perfect likeness, warranted durable, and possessing all the distinctness and boldness of relief of a good painting. In proof of this you need but call at his room and examine for yourselves his specimens. Ladies and Gentlemen are earnestly requested to take the trouble of calling at his rooms. They will afford him a pleasure in having the honor of waiting upon them, either in exhibiting specimens, or in receiving their sittings.

FOUNDED 1840. Awarded the Medal, Four First Premiums, and Two Higher Honors, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, N. York, and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful Colored Daguerreotypes, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 23, Main st., adjoining the Northern Bank of Kentucky Louisville, Ky. No. 251, Broadway, New York. No. 73, Court street, Boston. No. 125, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. No. 122, Baltimore street, Baltimore. Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. Lyceum Hall, Alexandria, D. C. No. 36, Canal Street, New Orleans. No. 127, Vieille rue du Temple, Paris. No. 22, Church street, Liverpool. Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. Main Street, Dayton, Ohio. Main Street, between 4th and 5th, east side, Cincinnati. Broadway, Saratoga. Bow's Buildings, Albany. Middle Street, Portland, Me., and Main Street, Newport, R. I.

REMARKS.—We have been an inattentive observer of the progress of this novel art, and we are free to say, from what we have seen, and personally examined, that Mr. Plumbe has succeeded in this, as he has in all others, in surpassing all others in the line in this country.—V. T. Herold.

"Mr. Plumbe has brought the Daguerreotype to absolute perfection, and in miniature painting, we regret to say, is scarcely heard of since the admirable specimens of this artist have become known."—V. T. Herold.

A photograph of a lady by Professor Plumbe, is the finest thing of the kind we have ever seen."—Phil. Pub. Ledger.

DOCTOR PHYTHIAN.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Residence at the corner of Main and Second streets. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. E. H. Watson, adjoining John Baltzell's Hatting shop, where he may be found at all times, except when engaged in professional business. January 5, 1846.

DENTAL SURGERY.

W. H. DAVIS, resident Surgical and Mechanical DENTIST, Frankfort, Ky., being permanently located in this city, respectfully tenders his Professional Services to the citizens of this city and vicinity. Defective teeth should be filled before their beauty or symmetry is destroyed, and thereby not only render them uncomfortable, but endanger the remainder of the life.

I am also prepared to insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH, upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure, (when the circumstances of the case will admit it) after the latest and most approved method, with or without ARTIFICIAL GUMS, from one tooth to an entire set, and in a style not surpassed anywhere. Teeth set on pivot, cleaned, &c.

Extracting done with the latest and most improved instruments, and with the least possible pain. All operations performed in a careful and satisfactory manner. My Residence at A. Z. Boyer's. My Office on Main Street, South side, near Dr. Lloyd's Drug Store. January 5, 1846—T.

BOSWELL'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

OF LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, by which, not only the drapery, but the face and eyes are given perfect in all their beauty of color and expression. Together with his late and valuable discovery of coloring the background, which is universally admitted, and so indispensable in beautifying and finishing a miniature portrait in good taste.

A favorable opportunity is now offered to the ladies and gentlemen of Frankfort and vicinity, to obtain Miniature Portraits in the most perfect style of execution, which for life-like beauty, distinctness and accuracy, are acknowledged to be unequalled. Mr. Boswell has opened his gallery at the corner of Main and Second streets, over the drug store of M. L. Trudner, near the Weisiger House, where he is prepared to receive ladies and gentlemen to take their likenesses in any kind of weather by affording him from ten to sixty seconds sitting. None need now hesitate in consequence of the heretofore objection to Daguerreotypes, viz. dimness of the eyes and imperfection of colors. Mr. B., by his late improvements, places himself to give the eyes and hair perfect truth in color, and their brilliancy and coats. Perfect likenesses are warranted and satisfaction given before any charge is made. Mr. Boswell is prepared to give instructions in his late improvements, which are unequalled, and warrants all of his miniature portraits to remain for ages undimmed.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens. Jan. 3, 1846.

E. VAN KEUREN.

FASHIONABLE BOOT MAKER,

On St. Clair street, two doors below the "Commonwealth Office," FRANKFORT, KY.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has established himself in the Boot and Shoe-making business, in all its variety of branches. Gentlemen's fine dress boots made to order, of the best materials, and from the latest New York fashions. Also, Boots and Shoes neatly repaired at the shortest notice. He flatters himself from his long experience in business in New York, that he can make easy and genteel fits.

January 3, 1846.

NEW BOOK JUST RECEIVED.

THE Life and Trial of Dr. ANNE BAKER, who was executed in Maryland, for the alleged murder of his brother-in-law, Daniel Bates, Esq., just received and for sale by

Jan. 2. WILSON & ALDRIDGE.

S. WEILER'S

GREAT WESTERN FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE, BROWN'S ROW, NO. 3, BELOW THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

HERE Fashion and Style are arrayed.

Of art and taste combined.

Each gorgeous dress is here displayed.

To suit the varied mind.

Here Coats and Vests and Pants you view,

Of texture smooth and fine;

All colored with rich rainbow hue,

To deck the form divine.

And Scarfs of every beautiful dye

Artistic skill could trace.

To please the taste, delight the eye,

And twine the neck with grace.

And splendid Cloaks made a la mode,

To keep the body warm;

The latest dress which Fashion's code

Has given the many form.

Our ample stock we purchased low,

And paid the taste down.

And this can sell for less, we know,

Than any one in town.

Our matchless Goods then call and see,

And buy a splendid suit.

For they shall fit you to a T.

And shall be cheap to boot.

Just try the new GREAT WESTERN stand,

To please shall be our task.

And when we're served with ready hand,

The dresses—that's all we ask.

N. B.—Now let all buyers call and try.

They'll find what'er they seek.

For WEILER gives a new supply

OF CLOTHING every week.

January 1, 1846

NAT. SIMS.

HARRIS AND FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSER.

Southeast corner of Main and Ann streets, Frankfort, Kentucky.

ASSISTED by the experienced and well known Barber, SIMS, & ELIS, formerly of Lexington.

January 1, 1846

SAMUEL N. PIKE & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN, SWISS AND AMERICAN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

No. 22, PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI.

January 1, 1846

WALKER'S NEW CITY EXCHANGE AND

RESTAURANT,

PEARL OR THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET.

AT this establishment can be had all the Luxuries and Delicacies of the season. Files of papers, from the principal cities of the Union, are kept for the accommodation of strangers and others.

January 1, 1846

Cincinnati Advertisements.

NEEF & BROTHERS, S. WEST CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, CINCINNATI, OHIO. IMPORTERS of Cutlery, Hardware, China and Earthenware. Also, wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes. January 1, 1846

BAILEY & HARTWELL, WHOLESALE GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 47, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO. January 1, 1846

S. B. BIRDSALL, No. 49, MAIN STREET, SECOND DOOR ABOVE COLUMBIA STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO. WHOLESALE dealer in Boots and Shoes, and agent for the Manufacturers. January 1, 1846

GEORGE COX, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, No. 59, MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO. HAS constantly on hand a large collection of Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books. Also, School Books, Blank Books and Stationery—with a large collection of Engravings, all of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. January 1, 1846

November 18, 1843.